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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 5
Mississippi Delta

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following Mississippi counties: Attala, Bolivar, Carroll, Choctaw, Grenada, Holmes, Humphrey, Leake, Leflore, Lowndes, Montgomery, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Washington, Webster, Winston, and Yazoo. Also, specified areas in the counties of Calhoun, Yalabusha, Coahoma, and Quintman.

Population (1950 census): 673,112

Principal places are: Clarksdale, Greenville, Greenwood, and Columbus.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A fluid milk products are received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Grade A fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
 - b. Total route disposition of Grade A fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through January is a supply plant in the following February through August unless non-regulated status is requested. A plant requalifies by shipping 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and in eggnog and yogurt. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, and eggnog and yogurt.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and eggnog and yogurt.

c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

e. In shrinkage of all fluid milk received, prorated as to source, with a maximum of two percent assigned to producer milk. On transfers between regulated plants, the transferring plant is allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ percent and the transferee plant is allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization of Class II does not exceed receipts of non-Grade A milk at such plant. If Class II utilization does exceed such receipts, the Class II is prorated to receipts at such plant from all Federal order plants.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Receipts not priced under another order.
 - b. Receipts which are priced under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, not priced under another order, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price (adjusted by Class I butterfat differential) less Class II price (adjusted by Class II butterfat differential). The difference is adjusted by location differentials.

Class Prices (4.0 percent milk):

1. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 87 (Central Mississippi Marketing area) minus 16 cents.
2. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

Kraft Cheese Co., Houston, Miss.
 Borden Co., Starkville, Miss.
 Carnation Co., Tupelo, Miss.
 Pet Milk Co., Kosciusko, Miss.

Plus:

20 cents: September - January
 10 cents: February - August

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month
 x 0.12.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month
 x 0.11.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located in Mississippi 30 miles or more north of U.S. Highway No. 82 and to plants located outside Mississippi and 30 miles or more from Greenville, or Columbus, whichever is closer; deduct:
 - a. 7.5 cents - 30 to 40 miles
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area (or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.)

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March-July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-January by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days).
 - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
 - b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing

area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 21
OzarksMarketing Area:

1. All territory, in the following counties in Arkansas: Benton, Boone, Marion, and Washington; also Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation and all territory in the following Missouri counties: Barry, Christian, Douglas, Green, Howell, Laclede, Lawrence, Ozark, Stone, Taney, Webster, and Wright.

Population: (1950 Census): 409,080.

Principal places are: Aurora, Springfield, Lebanon, and West Plains in Missouri; Rogers, Fayetteville, and Harrison in Arkansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account or the account of a regulated plant from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to milk of member producers which is moved for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production, or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection, is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant: (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 25 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants in any of the months, February - August to a regulated distributing plant, or which ships the following percentages of such receipts in the months shown.

35 percent - September and January.

40 percent - October and December.

45 percent - November.

A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months of August through January is a supply plant in each of the following months of February through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer receipts, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to plants in the marketing area or within 100 miles from the nearest point in the marketing area, unless Class II is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class II at the unregulated plants is at least equal to the amounts transferred, and all transfers to more distant plants are Class I.
- d. All bulk transfers of Grade A cream and transfers of non-grade A cream unless use in Class II is verified.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

- 1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.
 - b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.
- 2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, from plants not regulated under another order. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by Class I butterfat differential and Class I location differential at the nearest plant, less the Class II price adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

- 1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries and four specified local plants (3.5 percent.)
 - b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price - 5.5 cents x 7.0).
- 2. Class I. July - March: Class I price under Federal Order No. 3 (St. Louis marketing area) minus 27 cents. April - June: Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$0.63. The price of Class I milk received at regulated plants located in Washington and Benton counties, Arkansas, is increased an additional 25 cents.
- 3. Class II. Basic price, August - February. In all other months, Class II price is the following butter-powder price: (Chicago 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 81 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.
2. Class II, and Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I.
 - a. Plants in Benton and Washington counties, plus 25 cents.
 - b. Plants located outside the marketing area, deduct 1.5 cents for each 10 miles that such plant is from the nearest point in the marketing area.
2. Producer.
 - a. Plants located in Benton and Washington counties, Arkansas: A plus amount obtained by multiplying pounds of Class I milk by 25 cents and dividing by pounds of producer milk.
 - b. As above for Class I.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I except other source received from other Federal order plants.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
 - c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is Class I price minus Class II price; or, if the handler so elects,
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 28
Neosho Valley, Kansas-Missouri

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Kansas counties: Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson.
- Also, all territory in the following counties in Missouri: Barton, Jasper, Newton, and Vernon.

Population (1950 census): 356,359

Principal places are: Chanute, Coffeyville, Fort Scott, Independence, Iola, and Pittsburg, Kansas; Carthage, Joplin, Neosho, and Nevada, Missouri.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant or to a regulated plant of another cooperative association.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk delivered to regulated plants in tank trucks owned, operated, or controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Approved) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following December through July unless non-regulated status is requested. An operator of two or more supply plants may, upon request, have such plants considered as one unit.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the volume weight of reconstituted skim milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and in inventories of Class I products at the end of the month. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. In shrinkage of other source milk.

c. In shrinkage of producer receipts; maximum is 2 percent, except for skim milk maximum is 5 percent, April-June. On bulk transfers of producer milk between regulated plants, shrinkage allowance is allocated $\frac{1}{2}$ percent to the plant receiving milk from producers and the remainder to the plant receiving the bulk transfer.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I;

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Chanute, Kansas, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Transfers of milk or skim milk to unregulated plants more than 250 miles from Chanute, Kansas. Such transfers of cream are Class II.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk and Class I inventories at the beginning of the month, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.

b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices (4.0 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.

b. Butter-powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month, plus:

\$1.00: April-June

1.45: July-March

In each month, September-December, Class I is not less than that in the preceding month; April-June price is not more than that paid in the preceding month. The Class I price is further adjusted to be within the following limits:

(1) Class I price under Federal order 6 (Oklahoma Metropolitan marketing area) less 33 cents.

(2) Class I price under Federal order 21 (Ozarks marketing area), plus 15 cents.

3. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

Pet Milk Co., Neosho, Missouri

Borden Co., Fort Scott, Kansas

Carnation Co., Mount Vernon, Missouri

Pet Milk Co., Iola, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month $\times 1.25 \times 0.1$.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 1.15 \times 0.1$.
3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month $\times 1.2 \times 0.1$.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 50 miles from Joplin or Nevada, Missouri, or Chanute or Independence, Kansas, whichever is closest; deduct:
 - a. 10 cents - 50 to 60 miles
 - b. 2 cents - each additional 15 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies February-July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August-November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90).
 - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
 - b. Transfers to family members and joint holders are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator and compensatory payments which are required on Class I route disposition in the marketing area whenever the value of such milk computed for 12 months, including the preceding 11 months, as determined under the other order, is less than its value as determined by the Neosho Valley order.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is Class I price adjusted for location and butterfat differentials, less the Class II price adjusted for butterfat differential.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 29
Eastern South Dakota

Marketing area:

All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following South Dakota counties: Beadle, Brown, Codington, Day, and Spink.

Population. (1950 Census): Before amendment, 49,193; amended 97,141.

Principal places are: Aberdeen, Huron, Redfield, Watertown, and Webster.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant from which Grade A milk is shipped to a regulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer (who operates a plant from which Grade A fluid milk products) received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant, or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant: (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by 'any' health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 35 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 35 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. If such shipments are 50 percent or more of direct receipts from dairy farmers in the months of September through November the plant is regulated the following March through June unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. In shrinkage of producer and other source milk (except that diverted under specified conditions to an unregulated plant); 2 percent of butterfat, maximum; and 2 percent of skim milk, July - February, 5 percent, March through June.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants, in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 150 miles of Aberdeen, Huron, or Watertown unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers.

If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the Class I excess is prorated to receipts at such plant from all Federal order plants.

d. Transfers of milk fluid milk products to plants 150 miles or more from Aberdeen, Huron, or Watertown, whichever is closest.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- b. Receipts of non-fluid milk products.
- c. 5 percent of producer receipts.
- d. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts of non-fluid milk products and unpriced fluid milk products, in Class I. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:
March - June: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

July - February: Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent milk):

- 1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries for 3.5 percent milk
 - b. Class II price.
- 2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.40.
- 3. Class II. (Chicago 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 80 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

- 1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.
- 2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11.
- 3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

- 1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 100 miles or more from Aberdeen, Huron, or Watertown, whichever is (Closest) deduct.

- a. 15 cents - 110 miles or less
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. No provision.
- 2. Base payment. (Not effective until 1959) Base payment plan applies March - June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September - November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 60). In lieu of this computation, a producer who makes deliveries 60 days or more, September - November, may, upon request, have his base computed pursuant to paragraph "d" below:
 - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
 - b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.
 - c. Joint-held bases may be transferred.
 - d. If no deliveries are made, or if deliveries are made on less than 60 days, September - November, a producer's base, March - June, is:

March-April: 50 percent of average daily deliveries during the month

May-June: 40 percent of average daily deliveries during the month

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- 2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 31
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the corporate limits of the following Iowa cities: Cedar Rapids and Iowa City.

Population (1950 census): 99,508

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 35 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 35 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. If such shipments are 50 percent or more of Grade A milk receipts in the months of September through November the plant is regulated the following March through June, unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association whose members are a majority of total producers shipping to regulated plants and whose shipments are 50 percent or more of total producer milk received at all regulated plants during the month.

b. A cooperative association with respect to approved milk received from dairy farmers in a tank truck owned by the association and delivered to a regulated plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. In shrinkage of producer and other source milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers of Fluid Milk Products to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers in consumer packages.

c. Transfers in bulk to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Cedar Rapids or Iowa City, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the Class I excess is prorated to receipts at such plant from all Federal order plants.

d. Transfers in bulk to plants more than 300 miles from Cedar Rapids or Iowa City.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.

b. Receipts of non-fluid milk products.

c. 5 percent of producer receipts.

d. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts of non-fluid milk products and unpriced fluid milk products in Class I. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

December-June: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

July-November: Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent milk)

1. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 41 (Chicago marketing area) plus 15 cents.

2. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

Amboy Milk Products Co., Amboy, Ill.

Borden Co., Dixon, Ill.

Carnation Co., Morrison, Ill.

Carnation Co., Oregon, Ill.

Carnation Co., Waverly, Iowa

United Milk Products Co., Argo, Ill.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Cedar Rapids or Iowa City, whichever is closer; deduct:

a. 10 cents - 50 to 65 miles.

b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 86.
Red River Valley

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following counties: Caddo, Carter, Comanche, Grady, Jackson, Kiowa, Stephens, and Tillman in Oklahoma; and Hardeman, Wichita, and Wilbarger in Texas.

Population: (1950 Census): 381,339.

Principal places are: Wichita Falls, Texas; and Lawton and Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant: (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority or an agency of the Federal Government and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages over 600 pounds per day.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September - December is a supply plant in the following January - August upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sour cream.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products except sour cream at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of fluid milk products, except sour cream, are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Transfers to a plant regulated under another order.

d. Bulk transfers to unregulated distributing plants within 350 miles of Wichita Falls, Texas, unless another Class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess, except that if such nonpool plant has received transfers from more than one Federal order plant the available Class I is prorated.

e. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, and cream certified as Grade A to plants more than 350 miles from Wichita Falls, Texas.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts of non-fluid milk products except condensed skim milk and nonfat dry milk.

b. Receipts of condensed skim milk and nonfat dry milk.

c. Fluid milk products, except sour cream, not priced under another order.

d. Fluid milk products except sour cream, priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above except fluid milk products priced under another order. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and except in the case of condensed skim milk and nonfat dry milk, location differentials, less:

February - July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

August - January Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices (4.0 percent Milk):

1. Basic formula. No provision.

2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 6 (Oklahoma Metropolitan marketing area) plus 15 cents.

3. Class II. February through July-average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

American Foods Co., Miami, Oklahoma

Gilt Edge Dairy, Norman, Oklahoma

Muskogee Dairy Products Co., Muskogee, Oklahoma

Page Milk Co., Coffeyville, Kansas

Pet Milk Co., Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Real Test Foods Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma

August through January - Butter- powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 1.25.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 1.15.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located outside Texas. Measured from Wichita Falls, Texas, deduct:
 - a. 5 cents - within 100 miles.
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.
2. Producer. Above differentials apply:
 - a. July - February to all producer milk.
 - b. March - June to base milk.

Type of pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March - June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September - December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90).

- a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
- b. Transfers to family members or joint holders are permitted under specified circumstances.
- c. Provision is made for those holding a base under another order who became producers under this order after the base-forming period.
- d. Base is forfeited if deliveries are discontinued for more than 45 consecutive days during the six months prior to March 1.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 80
Western Colorado

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Colorado counties: Delta, Mesa, and Montrose.
2. Population (1950 census): 71,599
3. Principal places are: Grand Junction, Montros City and Delta City.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 200 pounds per day or more.
2. Supply plant. No provision.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet

and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce ice cream, including frozen deserts and ice cream mix; condensed skim and whole milk; cottage cheese; yogurt; eggnog; and aerated cream.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

b. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer receipts, not to exceed 2 percent.

e. Used to produce products other than those specified in Class I or II.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 350 miles of Grand Junction, Colorado, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and such use is established.

d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants more than 350 miles from Grand Junction, Colorado.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for

skrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts not priced under another order.
- b. Receipts priced under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
 - b. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) +
(Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.965)
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$2.05.
3. Class II. Basic price, current month, plus 20 cents.
4. Class III. Butter - powder price, current month; less 13 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.135.
2. Class II and Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, II, and III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 100 miles or more from Grand Junction, Colorado; deduct:
 - a. 15 cents - 100 to 110 miles.
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to

exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members, must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 86.
Red River Valley

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following counties: Caddo, Carter, Comanche, Grady, Jackson, Kiowa, Stephens, and Tillman in Oklahoma; and Hardeman, Wichita, and Wilbarger in Texas.

Population: (1950 Census): 381,339.

Principal places are: Wichita Falls, Texas; and Lawton and Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant: (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority or an agency of the Federal Government and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages over 600 pounds per day.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September - December is a supply plant in the following January - August upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
 - b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sour cream.
 - b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products except sour cream at the end of the month.
 - c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
 - d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
 - e. In shrinkage of other source milk.
 - f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
 - a. In the form of fluid milk products, except sour cream, are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Transfers to a plant regulated under another order.

d. Bulk transfers to unregulated distributing plants within 350 miles of Wichita Falls, Texas, unless another Class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess, except that if such nonpool plant has received transfers from more than one Federal order plant the available Class I is prorated.

e. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, and cream certified as Grade A to plants more than 350 miles from Wichita Falls, Texas.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Receipts of non-fluid milk products except condensed skim milk and nonfat dry milk.

b. Receipts of condensed skim milk and nonfat dry milk.

c. Fluid milk products, except sour cream, not priced under another order.

d. Fluid milk products except sour cream, priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above except fluid milk products priced under another order. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and except in the case of condensed skim milk and nonfat dry milk, location differentials, less:

February - July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

August - January Uniform price, adjusted by Class I butterfat differential.

Class Prices (4.0 percent Milk):

1. Basic formula. No provision.

2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 6 (Oklahoma Metropolitan marketing area) plus 15 cents.

3. Class II. February through July-average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

American Foods Co., Miami, Oklahoma

Gilt Edge Dairy, Norman, Oklahoma

Muskogee Dairy Products Co., Muskogee. Oklahoma

Page Milk Co., Coffeyville, Kansas

Pet Milk Co., Siloam Springs, Arkansas

Real Test Foods Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma

August through January - Butter- powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 1.25.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 1.15.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located outside Texas. Measured from Wichita Falls, Texas, deduct:
 - a. 5 cents - within 100 miles.
 - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.
2. Producer. Above differentials apply:
 - a. July - February to all producer milk.
 - b. March - June to base milk.

Type of pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March - June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September - December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90).

- a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
- b. Transfers to family members or joint holders are permitted under specified circumstances.
- c. Provision is made for those holding a base under another order who became producers under this order after the base-forming period.
- d. Base is forfeited if deliveries are discontinued for more than 45 consecutive days during the six months prior to March 1.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 104
Central Arizona

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Arizona counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal; also, part of Yuma county.

Population: (1950 Census): 597,055.

Principal places are: Douglas, Mesa, Phoenix, Tucson, and Yuma.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant.
 - a. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages over 600 pounds per day.
 - b. A plant which supplies Class I milk products to an agency of the United States Government located within the marketing area.
2. Supply Plant. A plant inspected and **approved** by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant, July through October, or 20 percent, November through June. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through October is a supply plant in the following November through June upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
 - b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
 - b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
 - c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
 - d. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
 - a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants located in the marketing area or in Imperial Valley, California, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer.
 - d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants outside the marketing area and not in Imperial Valley, California, except such transfers of cream are Class II, if labelled "Grade C".

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Non-fluid milk products.
 - b. Fluid milk products.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts of non-fluid milk products used in Class I. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less, Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices: (3.8 percent butterfat)

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 3.8 percent by direct ratio.
 - b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.56 + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.962).
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month, plus: \$2.75, with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Lesser adjustments are made for non-cumulative or counter-changes from the preceding period.
3. Class II. Butter-powder price. (Butter price - 3 x 4.56) + Spray-roller price - 5.5¢ x 8.5 x 0.962).

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92 - score butter price for the preceding month x 1.35 x 0.1.
2. Class II. Chicago 92 - score butter price for the current month x 1.15 x 0.1.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Tucson deduct.
 - a. 30 cents - 60 to 160 miles.
 - b. 40 cents - 160 to 260 miles.
 - c. 1 cent - each additional 10 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply:

- a. July - December to all producer milk.
- b. January - June to base milk.
- c. January - June to excess milk. Rates applicable are those above multiplied by the percentage that excess milk in Class I is of total excess milk.

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies January - June with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August - November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90).
 - a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.
 - b. If, during the base-forming period, milk is delivered to a regulated plant from the same farm but in the name of two different producers, the bases earned by both producers are combined, if milk is delivered in the name of both producers during any of the following months, January - June.

Special Handler Provisions (unregulated plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, may, upon request, be unregulated under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator. Supply plants, although qualified under the Central Arizona order, July - October, may request unregulated status if they are regulated under another order.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - See "Expense of administration" provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 111
Michigan Upper Peninsula

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following zones:

a. Zone 1 - the following Michigan counties: Delta, Dickinson, Geogebic, Iron, and Ontonagon; also, the following towns and cities in Wisconsin: Niagara (both the town and village), Aurora, Florence, Carey, Kimball, Oma, Pence, Saxon, Hurley, and Montreal.

b. Zone 2 - the following Michigan Counties: Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Houghton, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, and Schoolcraft,

Population (1950 Census): 288,449...

Principal places are: Iron Mountain, Escanaba, Marquette, Hancock, and Sault St. Marie, Michigan.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.

2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who distributes fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area or Michigan State health authority and from which during the month:

a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area averages 600 or more pounds per day.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area or Michigan State health authority for fluid consumption which ships milk or skim milk to a regulated distributing plant 10 or more days in any of the months of July through December or on 3 or more days in any of the months of January through June.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except concentrated milk. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
 - b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I or Class III product.
 - b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products, except concentrated milk, at the end of the month.
3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, or cheese, except cottage cheese.
 - b. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
 - c. In shrinkage of other source milk.
 - d. In shrinkage of producer receipts, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Bulk transfers from one regulated plant to another:
 - a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts from a plant not regulated under another order.
- b. Receipts from a plant regulated under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. The basic price is the higher of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
- b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 93-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 75.2 cents.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>March-June</u>	<u>December-February</u>	<u>July-November</u>
1	\$0.75	\$0.95	\$1.15
2	\$0.95	\$1.15	\$1.35

3. Class II. Basic formula price.

4. Class III. Butter-powder price, less 10 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

- 1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.
- 2. Class II and Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.
- 3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II and Class III differentials.

Location Differentials.

- 1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and

a. West of Lake Michigan; measured from Ironwood or Iron Mountain, Michigan, whichever is closer; deduct from the Zone 1 price:

- (1) None - within 50 miles
- (2) 10 cents - over 50 to 70 miles
- (3) 2 cents - each additional 20 miles.

b. East of Lake Michigan; measured from St. Ignace, Michigan, deduct from the Zone 2 price:

- (1) None - within 50 miles
- (2) 10 cents - over 50 to 70 miles
- (3) 2 cents - each additional 20 miles.

Type of Pool: Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- 2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 116
Northeastern Wisconsin

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, in the following Wisconsin counties: Brown, Calumet, Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Oneida, Outagamie, Portage, Shawano (excluding the Menominee Indian Reservation), Sheboygan, Vilas, Waupaca, and Winnebago. Also, certain areas of Fond du Lac County and specified cities, towns, and villages in the counties of Door, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, and Wood. Also included is the city of Menominee in Michigan.

Population (1950 Census): 819,290.

Principal places are: Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Marinette, Oshkosh, Manitowoc, Menasha, Neenah, Kewaunee, DePere, Wassau, and Sturgeon Bay, all in Wisconsin.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who distributes fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.
2. During March-June, producer does not include those who earned a base applicable for the current year under Federal order 41 or 7 (Chicago and Milwaukee, respectively).

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant, a plant regulated under another order, or a plant located outside the marketing area which distributes less than 600 pounds of fluid milk products per day on routes in the marketing area):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Grade A fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and

b. Total route disposition of Grade A fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following December through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, or cheese, except cottage cheese.

b. In skim milk, dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of bulk milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed regular receipts from Grade A sources. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
 - d. Bulk transfers to plants located outside the marketing area which distribute less than 600 pounds of fluid milk products per day on routes in the marketing area.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Receipts not priced under another order.
 - b. Receipts priced under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts not priced under another order in Class I, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat differential.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:
 - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
 - b. Butter-powder formula. (Chicago 93-score butter price X 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price X 8.2) - 75.2 cents.
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:
 - \$0.54: March - June
 - \$0.74: January, February, July, and December.
 - \$0.94: All other months

3. Class II. Basic price.
4. Class III. Butter-powder price.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month X 0.125.
2. Class II and Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month X 0.115.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, II, and III differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located in Michigan and in the Wisconsin counties of Florence, Forest, Marinette, Oneida, and Vilas; add 10 cents.

Type of Pool: Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area (or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.)

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
 - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
 - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants or,

(2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers. This rate is used unless handler elects (1).

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